METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR READING AND WRITING A MULTILEVEL SIGNAL FROM AN OPTICAL DISC

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5   **1. Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates generally to a method and apparatus for reading multilevel signals from an optical disc and writing multilevel signals to an optical disc. The invention relates to methods and apparatuses for processing signals that are

10   eventually written to and read from an optical disc. These signals produce marks on the optical disc that may vary in both reflectivity and length. The system disclosed provides a method of encoding and decoding the data, correcting for errors, synchronizing the data, controlling the DC content, establishing and recovering a clock signal, establishing and recovering the envelope of the signal, and compensating for signal distortion.

15   **2. Relationship to the Art**

In order to increase the capacity and speed of optical data storage systems, multilevel optical recording systems have been developed. It should be noted that in this specification, the term multilevel is used to indicate greater than 2 levels. In a traditional

20   optical recording system, reflectivity of the recording media is modulated between two states. The density of data recorded on an optical recording medium may be increased by modulating the reflectivity of the optical recording medium into more than two states.

One type of optical recording medium that appears to be particularly suitable for multilevel signal modulation is phase change optical material. When a phase change

material is heated by a writing laser, the reflectivity of the phase change material may be changed. The change in reflectivity may be controlled by adjusting the amount of heating of the material and the rate at which the material cools. This process is described further in "Laser-induced crystallization phenomena in GeTe-based alloys. I. Characterization on

5   nucleation and growth" (J. Appl. Phys. **78** (8), 15 OCT 1995. p. 4906) by J. H. Coombs, et. al. (hereinafter "Coombs").

After a phase change optical disc has been written, the intensity of a beam of light reflected from the disc is measured so that the multilevel data written to the disc may be recovered. United States Patent No. 5,144,615 entitled APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR

10   RECORDING AND REPRODUCING MULTILEVEL INFORMATION issued to Kobayashi (hereinafter "Kobayashi") discloses a system for recovering multilevel data from such an optical disc. Figure 1 is a block diagram illustrating the system disclosed in Kobayashi for recovering such data. Analog data read from a detector is input from a mark length detecting circuit 101 and a reflectivity detecting circuit 102. The outputs of these circuits

15   are sent to an analog-to-digital (A/D) converter 103. The A/D converter 103 includes an n- value circuit which determines the value that the signal corresponds to by comparing the signal to predetermined reference voltages. Subsequently, the n-value signal is converted into a binary signal by binary circuit 405.

While this system discloses the concept of reading a multilevel signal and

20   converting it into a digital signal in a basic sense, no method is disclosed of handling various imperfections in optically read multilevel signals that in fact tend to occur. For example, it is not clear how a clock is recovered for the purpose of precisely detecting mark lengths and no method is disclosed for handling problems that tend to occur in real

systems such as amplitude modulation and DC offset of the optically detected signal and noise.

In a conventional two level optical data storage system, information is stored in the lengths of the marks and the spaces between them. So long as the edge of a mark can be detected with enough precision to distinguish between marks that differ in length by a minimum allowed amount, the system can operate reliably. This edge transition between one reflectivity state and another can be detected by setting a threshold value and determining the time when the signal crosses the threshold. Slow amplitude variations that might interfere with this edge detection are removed by AC coupling the photodetector signal before the threshold detection circuit. Mark and space lengths are measured by counting how many clock periods are between the edge transitions. The reader clock periods are synchronized to the mark/space edges, thus ensuring that there are an integral number of clock periods in each mark/space.

In contrast, in a multilevel recording system, it is the amplitude of the signal that carries information. The reader must interpret the data signal to determine the amplitude of the signal at certain times. Therefore, the reader clock must be synchronized to the data stream to ensure that the reader is interpreting the signal at the proper time. Because of the blurring effect of the optics in a reader, the transitions between the different levels do not create sharp edges. It is therefore difficult to synchronize the reader clock to the data stream. A method of precisely aligning a read data stream is needed. Further, a multilevel system is more sensitive to fluctuations in the overall envelope of the data signal. AC coupling alone is not adequate to enable a sufficiently precise determination

of the different amplitude signals. Another problem encountered in a multilevel optical disc system is DC compensation.

In order for a multilevel optical read system to reliably record and recover data, a method of handling these sources of error in reading an optical signal is needed.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, a system for writing and reading multilevel marks on an optical disc is disclosed. The system includes an error correction encoding and decoding system, modulation and demodulation system, DC control system, amplitude correction circuit, a clock recovery circuit, a write strategy system, a system to focus and track the laser spot on the surface of the disc, a system to rotate the disc, and an interface to a computer system. It should be appreciated that the present invention can be implemented in numerous ways, including as a process, an apparatus, a system, a device, a method, or a computer readable medium that includes certain types of marks that enable reliable data storage and recovery. Several inventive embodiments of the present invention are described below.

In one embodiment, method is disclosed for reading a multilevel signal from an optical disc. The method includes reading a raw analog data signal from a disc using an optical detector and adjusting the amplitude of the raw analog data signal. A timing signal is recovered from the amplitude adjusted analog data signal and correction is made for amplitude modulation of the raw analog data signal by processing the raw analog data signal and the timing signal.

In another embodiment, a method of reading a multilevel signal from an optical disc includes reading a raw analog data signal from a disc using an optical detector and recovering a timing signal from the raw analog data signal. The analog signal is converted to a digital data signal using an A/D converter. Amplitude modulation of the

raw analog data signal is corrected by processing the digital data signal to obtain an amplitude adjusted digital data signal.

In another embodiment, a method of reading a multilevel signal from an optical disc includes reading a raw analog data signal from a disc using an optical detector and 5 correcting for amplitude modulation of the raw analog data signal by processing the raw analog data signal to obtain an amplitude adjusted analog data signal. A timing signal is recovered from the amplitude adjusted analog data signal and the timing signal is used to further correct for amplitude modulation in the amplitude adjusted analog data signal.

In another embodiment, A method of reading a multilevel signal from an optical 10 disc includes reading a raw analog data signal from a disc using an optical detector and correcting for amplitude modulation of the raw analog data signal by processing the raw analog data signal to obtain an amplitude adjusted analog data signal. A timing signal is recovered from the amplitude adjusted analog data signal. The amplitude adjusted analog data signal is converted to a digital data signal. The digital data signal is processed with a 15 fractionally spaced equalizer to obtain an equalized data signal.

In another embodiment, a method of reading a signal from an optical disc includes reading a raw analog data signal from a disc using an optical detector. The raw analog data signal includes an alignment sequence. The alignment sequence is chosen such that the autocorrelation of the alignment sequence has a substantially high value at a single 20 alignment point. The raw analog data signal is converted to a digital data signal. The digital data signal is cross correlated with a stored digital version of the alignment sequence so that the start of a data sequence can be determined.

In another embodiment, a multilevel pattern of marks written to an optical disc includes a preamble and a data block. The preamble includes a timing acquisition sequence of fields, an alignment sequence, a calibration sequence of marks, and an equalizer training section.

5   In another embodiment, A multilevel pattern of marks written to an optical disc organized into an ECC block includes modulation encoded marks and physical format marks. The modulation encoded marks include an encoded address section and encoded data marks. The physical format block marks include periodic ECC data synch fields, periodic timing fields, periodic AGC fields, and periodic DC control fields.

10   In another embodiment, a method of recording data on an optical disc includes defining a desired data sequence and deriving a write signal from the desired data sequence using a write strategy. The optical disc is recorded using the write signal and the optical disc is read to obtain a recovered sequence. The recovered sequence is compared to the desired data sequence and the write strategy is adjusted based on the
15   comparison of the recovered sequence to the desired data sequence so that the recovered sequence tends to converge toward the desired data sequence.

In another embodiment, a method of recording data on an optical disc includes defining a desired data sequence and deriving a write signal from the desired data sequence using a write strategy. The optical disc is recorded using the write signal and
20   the optical disc is read to obtain a recovered sequence. The desired data sequence is linearly filtered. The recovered sequence is compared to the linearly filtered desired data sequence and the write strategy is adjusted based on the comparison of the recovered

sequence to the linearly filtered desired data sequence so that the recovered sequence tends to converge toward the linearly filtered desired data sequence.

In another embodiment, a multilevel pattern of marks written to an optical disc includes data marks that include more than two levels of data, timing fields occurring periodically between the data marks, and automatic gain control fields occurring periodically between the data marks wherein the automatic gain control fields correspond to a specific level of data.

In another embodiment, a method of writing a multilevel signal to an optical disc includes encoding data by mapping the data onto a plurality of levels including more than two levels, adding synchronization fields to the encoded data, determining a DC level of the encoded data, and adding DC control fields to keep the DC level of the encoded data substantially constant.

In another embodiment, a method of writing a multilevel signal to an optical disc includes determining a raw data sequence having raw data sequence elements and encoding the raw data sequence using a convolutional code to obtain a correlated data sequence. The correlated data sequence has correlated data sequence elements that are a function of more than one element of the raw data sequence. The correlated data sequence is written to the optical disc.

These and other features and advantages of the present invention will be presented in more detail in the following specification of the invention and the accompanying figures which illustrate by way of example the principles of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will be readily understood by the following detailed description in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference numerals designate like structural elements, and in which:

5   Figure 1 is a block diagram illustrating the system disclosed in Kobayashi for recovering such data.

Figure 2 is a block diagram of a system for reading a multilevel signal from an optical disc.

Figure 3A is a block diagram illustrating the components of a signal processing

10   system.

Figure 3B is a block diagram illustrating an alternative desnaking architecture.

Figure 4 illustrates how the preliminary desnaker processes an amplitude modulated signal.

Figure 5A is a block diagram showing a data block format used in one

15   embodiment.

Figure 5B illustrates a preamble sequence.

Figure 5C illustrates an ECC block.

Figure 5D illustrates a postamble sequence.

Figure 6 is a block diagram illustrating a system for writing multilevel marks to a disc.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiment of the invention. An example of the preferred embodiment is illustrated in the accompanying drawings. While the invention will be described in conjunction with that preferred

5   embodiment, it will be understood that it is not intended to limit the invention to one preferred embodiment. On the contrary, it is intended to cover alternatives, modifications, and equivalents as may be included within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims. In the following description, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present

10   invention. The present invention may be practiced without some or all of these specific details. In other instances, well known process operations have not been described in detail in order not to unnecessarily obscure the present invention.

Figure 2 is a block diagram of a system for reading a multilevel signal from an optical disc. A disc 200 is rotated by a motor 202. An optical head 204 includes a laser

15   that illuminates a storage location on the disc and a multi-element photodetector that detects the reflected light from the location. The optical disc contains a multilevel modulated signal . The multilevel signal may be written to the optical disc in different embodiments using various techniques for changing the reflectivity of the disc including varying pit depth, varying the exposure of a dye, or changing the phase of an optical

20   phase change material. In the example illustrated below, an optical phase change material is used. The photodetector converts the light into an electrical signal which is converted from a current to a voltage and amplified by an pre-amplifier 210. The output of the pre-

amplifier 210 is fed to a servo error-signal calculator 212 that calculates combinations of the signal for the focus, tracking, and data interpretation systems. The data signal contains the multilevel information and in prior art systems such as the one described above, the amplified data is input into an A/D converter for the purpose of digitizing that

5   information. An improved system is disclosed herein that includes various signal processing stages between the amplifier and the A/D converter as well as after the A/D converter.

The signal from servo error-signal calculator 212 is input to a signal processing system 214 before it is input into an analog to digital (A/D) converter 218. The signal

10   processing system 214 is further described in Figure 3. In addition to the processed data signal, a clock signal is generated by signal processing system 214 and the clock signal is also provided to A/D converter 218. The digitized output signal from the A/D converter 220 is input into an adaptive fractionally spaced equalizer (FSE) 230. This adaptive FSE shapes the frequency response of the data signal so that the data channel collectively

15   gives a specific amount of intersymbol interference. In addition, the adaptive nature of the FSE allows the system to accommodate interchange of media and players and inhomogeneities in the media. The output of the adaptive FSE is input into a Viterbi decoder 234 that includes a mark handler.

The mark handler is used to separate special timing and gain control fields, DC

20   control fields, and other fields that do not carry data from storage locations on the disc that actually represent data. Timing and gain control fields are described below. DC control fields are periodically written to the disc to adjust the average signal level written to the disc so that low frequency content of the signal is suppressed. These DC control

fields do not carry information and are used simply to avoid having a DC bias on the read signal.

The Viterbi decoder recovers the sequence of data encoded on the disc. The output of the Viterbi decoder is input to an error correction code decoder 236 and the

5   output data from the error correction code decoder is made available to the system reading data from the optical disc.

Figure 3A is a block diagram illustrating a desnaker that may be included in the components of signal processing system 214. An analog signal is fed into a preliminary desnaker 302 and also to a clocked desnaker 308. The purpose of the desnaker is to

10   remove the effect of amplitude modulation on the signal. The desnaker removes modulation in the envelope of the signal caused by variations in the characteristics of the optical disc or mechanical variations. For example, disc warp may cause amplitude modulation of the read signal separate from the recorded data. Also, the amount of phase change optical material deposited may vary, or there may be variations in the index of

15   refraction or the thickness of the polycarbonate material covering the surface of the disc. These variations in the envelope of the data signal cause data read errors as well as timing errors.

Figure 4 illustrates how the preliminary desnaker processes an amplitude modulated signal. The desired signal 402 does not have variation in its envelope. A raw

20   signal 404 typically has some variation in its envelope. This varying envelope resembles the shape of a snake, hence the term "desnaking". In one embodiment, the envelope variation is removed by using top and bottom envelope detector circuits. The output of a

top envelope detector circuit applied to amplitude modulated signal 404 is shown as signal 406. Signal 406 follows the peaks of the raw signal. Similarly, the output of a bottom envelope detector circuit follows the minimums of the raw signal.

The top and bottom envelope detection circuit outputs are used to normalize the amplitude. The amplitude modulation is removed by subtracting off the bottom signal from the data signal and then dividing by top minus bottom. In other words, the offset is subtracted off of the data signal, and then the amplitude is normalized. The design of peak detectors is described in The Art of Electronics by Horowitz and Hill which is herein incorporated by reference.

The output of preliminary desnaker 302 is input into a timing recovery system 306 for the acquisition of timing fields. Timing recovery circuit 306 acquires synchronization to timing fields that are included in the data signal and generates a sample clock. In one embodiment, a timing field includes a series of storage locations, or marks, written with specific values. Specifically, a timing field can include three storage locations written at the highest mark signal level followed by three storage locations written at the lowest mark signal level. In other embodiments, timing recovery can also be achieved by synchronizing to the data marks without specific timing fields being embedded in the data signal.

A timing field may also be three storage locations written at the lowest level followed by three storage locations written at the highest level. The difference between the high to low transition timing fields and the low to high transition timing fields is used to distinguish the fields. In addition, in one embodiment, every fourth timing field is five

storage positions written at the highest level followed by five storage positions written at the lowest level or five storage positions written at the lowest followed by five storage positions written at the highest level. The extra long timing field that is ten storage positions long is also used as an amplitude automatic gain control field. The automatic

5   gain control fields are used to more accurately desnake or remove the amplitude modulation of the envelope of the data signal.

Once the clock recovery circuit has locked to the timing fields, the clocked desnaker is used to more accurately desnake the signal. The clocked desnaker 308 receives an input from the timing recovery circuit and also receives the raw data signal

10   from the optical detector. The clock desnaker 308 performs a more accurate removal of the amplitude modulation on the signal because the clocked desnaker uses the clock signal recovered by the clock recovery circuit to determine a point near the center of either a high region or low region of the automatic gain control field. Such a point gives a reliable measure of the full amplitude response of the media at that location, since

15   intersymbol interference from neighboring marks of different levels is reduced or eliminated. Amplitude modulation of the signal is removed again by subtracting off the offset of the signal and by multiplying the signal by a value that is inversely proportional to the amplitude detected. Other methods of correcting for the amplitude modulation may be used that use the signal read from the automatic gain control field.

20   Thus, the amplitude modulation is initially removed using a preliminary desnaker and the output of the preliminary desnaker is used to acquire a clock signal. Once the clock signal is acquired, the clock signal is used to locate portions of the raw data signal that include automatic gain control (AGC) fields. The signal read at the automatic gain

control field locations is used to more precisely compensate for amplitude modulation that occurs on the disc. The more precise compensation is performed by the clocked desnaker, and the output of the clocked desnaker is then used by the system.

The clocked desnaker uses the timing information obtained by the clock recovery circuit to accurately desnake the signal based on the signal read at the positions of the automatic gain control fields. This arrangement of a preliminary desnaker that facilitates the clock recovery and a second desnaker using the signal obtained from automatic gain control fields yields particularly good results. In other embodiments, different desnaking systems are used.

In one embodiment, a first preliminary desnaker is used that is similar to the preliminary desnaker described above. However, instead of a second clocked desnaker that operates on the read analog signal, the read analog signal is digitized and a digital desnaker is used to precisely desnake the data. In such an embodiment, the number of bits of resolution of the digitized read signal exceeds the number of bits of data that are encoded in the signal. In other embodiments, the raw analog signal is digitized without analog desnaking and all desnaking occurs in the digital domain.

Referring back to Figure 3A, the signal output from the clocked desnaker is input into an anti-aliasing filter 310 and the output of the anti-aliasing filter 310 is input to an analog to digital (A/D) converter 312. A clock signal from the timing recovery system is also input to the analog to digital converter. The clock signal is used by the A/D converter to determine when to digitize the data signal. This digitized signal is then fed to FSE 230 shown in Figure 2. It has been discovered that the analog desnaking prior to

digitization may significantly improve system performance in some cases. In an alternate

embodiment, the data signal is digitized by the A/D converter with only the preliminary

desnaker or with no desnaking. This signal is then desnaked in the digital domain using a

similar algorithm based on the measurement of the automatic gain control field signal

5   levels.

Figure 3B is a block diagram illustrating an alternative desnaking architecture. A

read signal 350 is input to a preliminary desnaker 351. Timing information is derived

from the output of the preliminary desnaker by a timing recovery system 352 and the

timing information is used to generate a clock for an analog to digital converter 354,

10   which digitizes the read signal. The output of analog to digital converter 354 is input to a

digital desnaker 356 that processes the signal to perform desnaking in the digital domain.

Desnaking is performed digitally by analyzing recovered signal peak values and making

adjustments to the signal to correct for detected signal amplitude variation. As in the

clocked analog desnaker, automatic gain control marks may be used. The output of

15   analog to digital converter 354 is input to FSE 230. In one embodiment, the analog to

digital converter is a 12 bit analog to digital converter and the FSE derives 8 levels of

data.

In one embodiment, FSE is a finite impulse response (FIR) filter with two taps

for each mark. The equalizer is designed to shape the response of the channel to a

20   specific equalization target. In one embodiment, the equalization target has a 1 + D target

transfer function. That is, the target output signal after passing through the optical data

channel and equalization is equal to the input signal plus the input signal delayed by a

time interval. The fractionally spaced equalizer has two advantages over a once per mark

spaced equalizer. First, the noise characteristics are better and second, the FSE is able to

correct for timing offsets. In addition, by training on a specific sequence at the beginning

of a data block, the FSE filter can adapt to differences in individual recorders and players

that read and write marks and also to disc/media variations. Also, the FSE filter can

5   adapt to changes that occur over time as an individual player experiences wear. In

another embodiment, the FSE, possibly together with the precompensation, undoes the

intersymbol interference in the data signal. This is referred to as a zero forcing equalizer.

A FSE is described further in Proakis, "Digital Communications," 3rd edition, which is

herein incorporated by reference, at pp. 617-620, and also in Lee & Messerschmitt,

10   "Digital Communication," 2nd ed., which is herein incorporated by reference at

pp.482,484,544.

Referring back to Figure 2, the signal output from the FSE is interpreted by a

Viterbi detector 234. The Viterbi detector interprets the signal levels and determines the

most likely sequence of data based on a metric. It calculates this metric for all

15   combinations of paths and, after some time, chooses the path that was most likely as

determined by the path-metric calculation.

The Viterbi detector includes a mark handler that removes the effect of non data

marks on the equalized signal output from the FSE. In one embodiment, the Viterbi

accomplishes this by periodically ignoring marks in the locations where nondata marks

20   are known to exist.

The output signal from the Viterbi is sent to an error correction code (ECC)

decoder. The ECC decoder decodes the data and checks for errors in the data. One such

error correction code used in one embodiment is described in United States Patent

Application No. 09/083,699 entitled, Method And Apparatus For Modulation Encoding

Data For Storage On A Multi-Level Optical Recording Medium by Welch, et. al which is

herein incorporated by reference.

5   A system for reading multilevel marks including automatic gain control fields and

decoding data from those marks has been described. Next, the marks themselves and a

system for writing such marks is described. A typical mark pattern generated by such a

writing system and read by the read system described above is shown.

In one embodiment, the system disclosed is used to read and write data marks to a

10   disc where each of the data marks are the same length. Constraints are not imposed that

require a minimum number of identical data marks to be written consecutively or that

define a maximum number of identical data marks that may be placed next to each other.

Neither are constraints imposed that require the data marks to periodically return to a

certain level, as with a return to zero code. In other embodiments, run length limited

15   codes or return to zero codes may be used. In addition to data marks, system marks are

also included periodically in the data stream to facilitate the operation of the modules

described above. Sets of marks that together perform a function are referred to as a field.

System marks may include timing, AGC, and DC control marks that are periodically

inserted into the data stream.

20   Figure 5A is a block diagram showing a data block format used in one

embodiment. The preamble (which is described further in Figure 5B) contains sections

for clock acquisition, level calibration, equalizer training, alignment, block address, and,

in some embodiments, may also contain a start of data pattern. The clock acquisition

section contains timing and AGC fields with no data in between them so that amplitude

modulation can be removed and the clock can be acquired. The level calibration pattern

contains long signals at each level to calibrate the system. The alignment sequence is a

5   pseudo random sequence that has a response such that when the alignment sequence is

correlated with itself, the correlation has a sharp peak; that is the correlation has a

substantially high value at only a location that indicates precise alignment. The equalizer

training sequence enables the adjustment of the equalizer to the particular disc and player

combination being read. The block address enables the system to uniquely identify the

10   ECC block on the disc. In some embodiments, a start of data pattern sequence identifies

the start of the data pattern. In other embodiments, the start of the data pattern is

determined by an offset from the alignment block.

The ECC block includes modulation encoded marks and physical format marks.

The modulation encoded marks are encoded by the modulation so that their form is

15   altered by the modulation code and the physical format marks are periodically inserted in

the data stream after modulation coding so that their form is not altered by the modulation

coding. The ECC block (which is shown in Figure 5C) contains an encoded address

section, periodic ECC-data synch fields, periodic timing fields, periodic AGC fields,

periodic DC control fields, encoded data marks, encoded ECC marks, and encoded trellis

20   clean-up marks. The physical format ECC block marks include periodic ECC-data synch

fields, periodic timing fields, periodic AGC fields, and periodic DC control fields. The

physical format marks plus the modulation encoded marks comprise the ECC block.

The data marks (g) are interspersed between the other format marks or fields (groups of marks). The address section (a) duplicates the address of the ECC block and also contains an error detection code. The ECC-data synch (b) fields provide location information within the ECC block to aid data recovery. As described above, the timing fields (c) are used to recover the clock, and the AGC (d) fields are used to remove the low-frequency drift in the envelope. The DC control (e) fields are used to control the DC content of the signal. The ECC (f) fields contain the error correction bytes that enable locating and correcting errors in the data stream. Finally, the encoded trellis clean-up marks (h) are used to return the trellis coded marks to a known state at periodic points in the ECC block.

Figure 5D illustrates a postamble sequence. The sequence includes timing fields (c), AGC fields (d), filler data marks (g), and DC control fields (e). DC control fields are used to reduce the output DC level of the data block structure. In some embodiments, the postamble may also contain encoded trellis clean-up marks (h) to leave the trellis in a known state. Figure 6 is a block diagram illustrating a system for writing multilevel marks to a disc. Data from a data buffer 600 is input to an ECC encoding block 601 where ECC check bytes are added to the data stream. This data is then fed to a multilevel modulation block 602. Multilevel modulation block 602 includes a convolution coding block 604 and a mark block 605 that adds the ECC-data synch fields, the DC control fields, and run length limited (RLL) constraints, if such constraints are implemented. Timing and automatic gain control fields such as are described above are added in a block 606. The data stream is then sent to a precompensator 608 and the output of the precompensator is sent to a multilevel implementer 610 that translates the data stream

into a bit stream in accordance with the laser write strategy selected for the disc being recorded.

In this embodiment, the ECC encoded data is convolutionally encoded. Convolutional encoding adds correlations between data marks. Both these correlations and correlations due to the optical channel's inherent intersymbol interference can enable more accurate decoding of the data sequence by a maximum likelihood detector, such as a Viterbi detector. In one embodiment, in order to achieve a data rate of 3 bits/mark with M=12 levels, the modulation is 2-dimensional such that 6 bits plus 1 parity bit are encoded into a symbol consisting of two adjacent marks. Since 7 bits require 128 symbols, 16 of the possible 12x12=144 symbols are not be used. The 128-cross modulation constellation is given below. The symbol assignment is found by taking first the row and then the column number for the value to be encoded. For example, the 7-bit value 64 would be encoded as two marks of levels 4 and 7. 999 indicates an invalid symbol.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	999	999	20	97	16	101	100	17	96	21	999	999
10	999	999	107	110	31	26	27	30	111	106	999	999
9	12	41	8	45	92	89	88	93	44	9	40	13
8	35	38	87	2	83	6	7	82	3	86	39	34
7	48	53	68	113	64	117	116	65	112	69	52	49
6	127	58	123	62	79	74	75	78	63	122	59	126
5	124	57	120	61	76	73	72	77	60	121	56	125
4	51	54	71	114	67	118	119	66	115	70	55	50
3	32	37	84	1	80	5	4	81	0	85	36	33
2	15	42	11	46	95	90	91	94	47	10	43	14
1	999	999	104	109	28	25	24	29	108	105	999	999
0	999	999	23	98	19	102	103	18	99	22	999	999

The convolutional encoding is chosen from Table III of "Trellis-Coded Modulation with Redundant Signal Sets, Part 1," Gottfried Ungerboeck, IEEE Communications Magazine, February 1987. The choice is made to balance complexity against coding gain.

Mark Block 605 adds the ECC-data synch patterns which are composed of symbols chosen from the 16 symbols not found in the modulation constellation. One embodiment is given below.

	Sync0:	0	11	11	0	0	11	11	0	0	11
5	Sync1:	11	0	0	11	11	0	0	11	11	0
	Sync2:	1	10	10	1	1	10	10	1	1	10
	Sync3:	10	1	1	10	10	1	1	10	10	1
	Sync4:	10	10	1	1	10	1	11	11	0	0
	Sync5:	0	0	11	11	1	10	1	1	10	10
10	Sync6:	11	11	0	0	10	1	10	10	1	1
	Sync7:	1	1	10	10	1	10	0	0	11	11
	Sync8:	0	1	11	10	1	0	1	11	10	10
	Sync9:	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0
	Sync10:	11	10	0	0	1	10	10	1	11	1
15	Sync11:	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1
	Sync12:	1	10	11	11	0	0	1	10	11	0

Next the DC control fields are added. The DC content of the data signal can be measured using a running digital sum (RDS). In a 12-level system, the each level is assigned a DC content value. For example, level 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 are assigned DC content values –11, -9, -7, -5, -3, -1, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 respectively. RDS is the running sum of the DC content values as the data levels are read. By maintaining the RDS near zero, the average data signal level is near center of the amplitude range of the signal. In one embodiment, the DC control fields signify the inversion or not of the data that is found after one DC control field. For the 12-level modulation code above, inversion would mean that the data mark level k would become data mark level 11-k. In other words, a level 11 would become 0 and a level 3 would become 8. The inversion helps to control the DC content of the data stream. RLL marks can end runs of data at the same level by inserting a mark of a different level at particular locations in the data

stream. In one embodiment, the timing, AGC, and DC control fields are frequent enough

to act as RLL marks. In other embodiments, separate RLL marks may need to be added.

The marks are then sent on to the precompensator which adjusts the levels desired

taking into account the neighboring marks to remove the effects of intersymbol

5   interference or else cause a certain intersymbol interference target to be realized.

If the intersymbol interference is precompensated to a specific target intersymbol

interference, the intersymbol interference can be used by the Viterbi detector to better

decode the data. The intersymbol interference adds correlations into the data stream so

that maximum likelihood detection, as is done when using a Viterbi detector, can better

10   interpret the data signal. Correlations can also be introduced into the data stream

explicitly using a convolutional code. In various embodiments, correlations are

introduced using several different methods or combinations of such methods. For

example, correlations may be introduced by the optical system, can be shaped by using

precompensation, can be introduced using a convolutional code, and can be introduced by

15   both ISI and convolutional encoding.

In addition, in certain embodiments, write calibration is included with the

multilevel implementer. Write calibration compensates for changes in the writing of

marks on the disc due to age or wear as well as variations in disc characteristics. The

write calibration procedure has 3 iterative steps: 1) write a known pattern to the disc, 2)

20   read the pattern, 3) adjust the write strategy to ensure that the pattern written causes the

pattern that is read to be the desired read pattern. In one embodiment, the read pattern is

compared to a linear filtered version of the written pattern. In this embodiment, the

adjustments are made so that the non-linear effects of the system are removed or compensated for by calibration. In other embodiments, both the linear and the non-linear effects of the read and write system can be calibrated or compensated for using this method.

5   This procedure allows the player and disc combination to adjust for changes that may affect the writing and reading of data onto the disc. Factors that might be calibrated out using this procedure include laser age, laser temperature, dust on the lens or disc, and variation of the disc materials.

       . Finally, the adjusted levels are sent to the multi-level implementer which

10   translates the levels determined using the precompensator and the write calibrator to a series of pulses of specific laser powers of specific durations at specific times.

       A system for writing data to a multilevel disc and reading data from the multilevel disc has been disclosed. The read system compensates for noise introduced in the read signal by using an adaptive FSE. In addition, precompensation is performed before a

15   signal is written to the disk. Special fields are written to the disc to facilitate clock recovery and automatic gain compensation. Other fields control the DC bias of the signal read from the disk.

       Although the foregoing invention has been described in some detail for purposes of clarity of understanding, it will be apparent that certain changes and modifications may

20   be practiced within the scope of the appended claims. It should be noted that there are many alternative ways of implementing both the process and apparatus of the present invention. Accordingly, the present embodiments are to be considered as illustrative and

not restrictive, and the invention is not to be limited to the details given herein, but may

be modified within the scope and equivalents of the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS: